**Supplementary table-1: Cox regression analysis: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) association with non-fatal cardiovascular events (NFCVE) (univariable analysis)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Factor | Univariable analysis HR (95% CI) | p-Value |
| NAFLD | 3.48 (1.59 – 7.6) | 0.002 |
| Age | 1.03 (0.99 – 1.07) | 0.08 |
| Male | 1.22 (0.53 – 2.78) | 0.64 |
| BMI | 1.01 (0.96 – 1.07) | 0.71 |
| Hypertension | 1.99 (1.04 – 8.43) | 0.35 |
| Hyperlipidaemia | 0.88 (0.35 – 2.19) | 0.88 |
| IHD | 5.08 (2.26 – 11.42) | <0.001 |
| MI | 1.80 (0.72 - 4.5) | 0.21 |
| CCF | 1.31 (0.45 - 3.8) | 0.62 |
| CVA | 2.58 (1.08 -6.17) | 0.03 |
| PVD | 1.02 (0.35 -2.96) | 0.97 |
| eGFR  | 1.00 (0.99 – 1.02) | 0.52 |
| Years of DM | 1.01 (0.97 – 1.05) | 0.76 |
| Smoking | 0.96 (0.45 - 2.06) | 0.92 |
| Statin | 1.10 (0.42 -2.92) | 0.85 |
| ACEi/ARB | 1.03 (0.35 -3.00) | 0.96 |
| Systolic BP | 0.98 (0.98 -1.01) | 0.82 |
| Diastolic BP | 0.97 (0.47 -1.01) | 0.07 |
| uPCR | 0.99 (0.99-1.01) | 0.31 |
| HbA1ca | 1.02 (1.01-1.04) | 0.03 |

a-HbA1c value missing in 10 patients.

NAFLD- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, BMI-body mass index, BP-blood pressure, DM- diabetes mellitus, IHD-Ischemic heart disease, MI-Myocardial infarction, CCF-congestive cardiac failure, CVA-cerebrovascular accident, PVD-peripheral vascular disease, eGFR-estimated glomerular filtration rate, ACEi/ARB-angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin receptor blocker drug intake, uPCR-urine protein-creatinine ratio.

**Supplementary table-2: Cox regression analysis: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) association with non-fatal cardiovascular events (NFCVE) (multivariable** **analysis)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor | Multivariable analysis**Model-1** HR (95% CI) | p-Value | Factor | Multivariable analysis **Model-2** HR (95% CI) | p-Value |
| NAFLD | 2.95 (1.31-6.60) | 0.01 | NAFLD | 2.71 (1.22-6.01) | 0.01 |
| IHD | 3.49 (1.51-8.04) | 0.003 | IHD | 3.9 (1.6-9.2) | 0.002 |
| CVA | 1.76 (0.72-4.29) | 0.22 | CVA | 1.87 (0.79-4.69) | 0.179 |
| Age | 1.02 (0.98-1.06) | 0.21 | HbA1C | 1.01 (0.99-1.03) | 0.157 |

Model-2 included only 139 patients with available HbA1C results.

NAFLD- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, IHD-Ischemic heart disease, CVA-cerebrovascular accident.

**Supplementary table 3: Cox-regression analysis: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) association with all-cause mortality**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor  | Univariable analysis HR (95% CI) | p-Value |  | Factor | Multivariable analysis HR (95% CI) | p-Value |
| NAFLD | 0.72 (0.40 - 1.31) | 0.28 |  | NAFLD | 0.81 (0.42-1.53) | 0.51 |
| Age | 1.05 (1.02 -1.09) | 0.001 |  | Age | 1.03 (0.99-1.06) | 0.07 |
| Male | 1.27 (0.69 - 2.35) | 0.45 |  | Diastolic BP | 0.97 (0.95-1.01) | 0.08 |
| Systolic BP | 0.99 (0.98 - 1.01) | 0.43 |  | IHD | 1.90 (1.03-3.52) | 0.04 |
| Diastolic BP | 0.96 (0.93 - 0.99) | 0.004 |  | CCF | 1.36 (0.68-2.72) | 0.38 |
| BMI | 0.99 (0.95 - 1.03) | 0.58 |  | eGFR | 0.98 (0.97-1.01) | 0.18 |
| Hypertension | 1.59 (0.63 - 4.02) | 0.33 |  |  |  |  |
| Hyperlipidaemia | 1.20 (0.61 - 2.35) | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| IHD | 1.96 (1.13 - 3.38) | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
| MI | 1.89 (0.95 -3.77) | 0.07 |  |  |  |  |
| CCF | 2.33 (1.21 - 4.49) | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
| CVA | 1.57 (0.763 -3.2) | 0.22 |  |  |  |  |
| PVD | 1.55 (0.79 -3.02) | 0.20 |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR  | 0.98 (0.97 -1.00) | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
| Malignancy | 0.89 (0.39 -1.99) | 0.78 |  |  |  |  |
| ACEi/ARB | 0.94 (0.46 -1.90) | 0.87 |  |  |  |  |
| Statin | 0.90 (0.47 -1.73) | 0.76 |  |  |  |  |
| Years of DM | 1.01 (0.99 - 1.05) | 0.27 |  |  |  |  |

NAFLD-Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, BMI-body mass index, BP-blood pressure, DM- diabetes mellitus, IHD-Ischemic heart disease, MI-Myocardial infarction, CCF-congestive cardiac failure, CVA-cerebrovascular accident, PVD-peripheral vascular disease, eGFR-estimated glomerular filtration rate, ACEi/ARB-angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor and angiotensin receptor blocker drug intake.